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EVENING BULLETIN.

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POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—The Postmaster

General referred in his last annual report to a plan matured by his predecessor for the establishment of a Money-Order Office in connection with the Post-Office Department, for which orders for small sums of money may be drawn by one postmaster on another, in favor of and only payable to a third party or his order, who shall pay a fee, graduated according to the amount of the order. This system, as the Journal of Commerce says, has been in successful operation in the United Kingdom for several years; has proved a very great convenience to the public, and has been a source of considerable revenue to, instead of a charge upon, the Government. The well-known insecurity of valuable letters transmitted by mail, which is every day becoming greater as the transmission of money, &c., through the post-office increases, renders the adoption of some plan resembling that proposed by the late Postmaster General, very desirable. The registering of letters has proved of no avail whatever, and business men prefer paying the heavy charges of the express companies to running the risk of sending money letters by mail.

Postmaster General Brown has not expressed any opinion either for or against the money order system; but there is reason to hope that it will be carefully examined, and adopted if found practicable. There are doubtless some objections to the proposed plan. In the first place, its adoption would increase the pecuniary trust confided to postmasters, and, in case of defalcation by those officials, would cause loss to the Government, against which it has no guarantee. In the next place, it might be deemed an encroachment to a certain extent upon the rights and privileges of banking corporations, by interfering with their sale of exchange. These objections do not strike us as at all insurmountable. The first might be removed by exacting security to a moderate amount from each postmaster before he could enter upon his office, and, if orders were limited to sums of twenty-five dollars, as in England, the second objection could no longer be reasonably urged, in view of the great advantages which would arise from the easy and secure means afforded for the transmission of small sums from one part of the country to another.

THE CAUSE OF THE GULF STREAM.—The deep sea soundings of Lieut. Berryman have done much to confirm a previous theory as to the cause, or one of the causes, of the Gulf stream. It is ascertained that, at a depth of two thousand feet, in the straits of Florida, the temperature of the ocean is only three degrees above freezing, while in the deep soundings on the telegraph route it is found the temperature is ten to fifteen degrees below the freezing point. Hence, according to well-known laws, the comparatively warm and light waters of the Gulf, made lighter by the masses of fresh water from the Mississippi and other rivers, rise and flow off toward the colder regions of the north. At the same time, the denser waters of the northern Atlantic make their way southward to restore the equilibrium. Thus, there are two currents, an upper and an under, flowing in contrary directions. The upper is apparent, and well known as the Gulf stream; the under is frequently demonstrated by the fact of immense icebergs, reaching down thousands of feet below the surface of the ocean, being seen floating southward against the surface current.

MR. CASSEDA'S "EVENING WITH THE POETS." After the marked favor with which this lecture was received in our city a few weeks ago, and the brilliant success it has since won in other cities, it is scarcely necessary to commend its attractions anew to the public. The secret of its triumph is no secret at all. It combines within itself, in a degree rarely equaled, the triple charm of criticism, eloquence, and poetry. It bears about the same relation to an ordinary lecture that a melodrama does to an ordinary play. When to the original, intrinsic beauty of the performance, and the immortal numbers of the poets whom it invokes, we add the spell of Mr. Casseday's inimitable elocution, none can wonder that all who hear it once are clamorous to hear it again. It is surely a most rich and enchanting feast. Mr. Casseday, in compliance with a special request which our readers have seen, will repeat it to-morrow night in the Mozart Hall. We trust sincerely that the size of his audience will bear some sort of just proportion to the striking and abounding merits of his lecture.

PROF. HOLYOKE gives his second reading to-night in the Masonic Hall. The selections are from Shakespeare, Dickens, and Shelley. We need say nothing of the two former—every one of course knows them, and listens to them as to something "ever new"; but Shelley has from various causes taken less hold of the popular mind and heart. Much that he has written appeals to the intellect rather than to the heart; yet he is also full at times of all that is airy, delicate, tender, beautiful, and true. Without ranking among the dramatists, he is the author of the most Shakespearean play (the "Cenci") this side of Shakespeare. From the delight expressed by those who listened to Prof. Holyoke's first lecture we anticipate a large audience this evening.

THERE is no change in the money market. Exchange continues at former rates. The New Orleans Delta of the 12th says that several houses had suspended there within a few days, but gives no names. One of them is, we learn, that of Henderson, Terry, & Co., cotton factors, and largely engaged in the North Alabama and Tennessee river trade. The suspension is only temporary. We also learn that letters have been received here announcing the suspension of Brown & Co., of Eastport, Miss.

ARRESTS.—A negro man was arrested last evening, who had stolen a shawl from one of the stores on Market street, above Third.

JOHN A. COMSTOCK was put in jail on a bail-writ taken out against him by his attorney for defending him at the previous session of the criminal court. We were mistaken yesterday in saying that Comstock's case was continued. He was acquitted at the last term of the court, and attempted to swindle the attorney, who successfully defended him, out of his fee.

AT a meeting of the students of the Law Schools, Mr. William B. Hoke, of Jefferson county, was elected to deliver the valedictory at the commencement, which takes place on the 27th February.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river commenced rising again yesterday, and last evening there were 7 feet 11 inches water in the canal by the mark and 6 feet in the pass on the falls. The rise is from the Kentucky. The Scioto and Kanawha are also reported rising. Weather very pleasant.

FOR New Orleans.—The H. D. Newcomb will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is one of the most elegant boats now in the trade, keeps a luxurious table, and Capt. Spotts and Messrs. Landrum and Barclay are energetic and polite officers.

THE Ohio Belle, Capt. Sebastian, also leaves for New Orleans to-day. She has good accommodations for passengers.

THE John Gault will leave for Nashville this evening. The Gault has a beautiful and well furnished cabin, and in charge of such officers as Capt. Bunce and Mr. Gwathmey, passengers will be well cared for.

THE W. A. Eaves is the packet for Henderson to-day.

THE clerk of the H. Bridges has our thanks for a copy of the manifest. She will return to Green river with dispatch.

MR. Pendleton, of the Dove, has also our thanks for a copy of the manifest.

THE Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

THE Pacific is due from New Orleans to-morrow morning. The James Montgomery passed Vicksburg on Tuesday morning, is expected to arrive on Saturday, and will leave for New Orleans on Monday. The Antelope is expected to arrive to-morrow night.

THE Meteor left for Pittsburg last evening, laden to the guards. She took on board at Jeffersonville 1,000 bbls. of flour.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We have the following note from J. M. Harlan, Esq., who furnishes us regularly with the reports of the most important cases, giving the points in the decision made yesterday by the Court of Appeals in the case of Morgan vs. Dudley, appealed from the Fayette Circuit Court. It will be remembered that Judge Goodloe decided that naturalization by the State Courts was not valid. The Court of Appeals decides that it is valid, and also that a naturalized citizen, if a bona fide resident of the State, has a right to vote as soon as he is naturalized.

Morgan vs. Dudley. From Fayette Circuit.

Judge Simpson delivered the opinion of the Court in this case.

The following propositions were unanimously decided by the Court:

1. A voter may sue the judges of election for illegally and corruptly refusing to permit him to vote.

2. Naturalization in a State Court in pursuance of the act of Congress is valid, and confers citizenship.

3. That the Lexington City Court is authorized by the act of Congress to naturalize aliens.

4. That according to the Constitution of Kentucky a naturalized citizen having the other qualifications as a voter is authorized to vote as soon as naturalized. Judgment reversed.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of W. H. Webb, convicted three years to the penitentiary for bigamy, a motion for a new trial was made.

Jacob Kelly, larceny. Penitentiary 5 years.

Wm. Brewes, larceny. Penitentiary 3 years.

The cases of Presley Ashby, John Walker, and Ione Ransom were continued to the next term.

James Albertson, larceny. Penitentiary 1 year.

The following cases were set for to-day:

Chas. Smith alias Chas. Miller, Henry McLisk, David Lewis, M. Milan, John O. Byrne, Patrick Scally, Alex. Campbell, James S. Jones, and Peter Lynch and Elizabeth Lynch.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has decided adversely to the claim of Judge Bidle to a seat on the Supreme Bench, by virtue of the vote cast for him at the late election. It holds that no vacancy existed at the time of the election, a "prospective resignation" not creating it under our statutes, thus sustaining Gov. Willard. This was expected.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says:

Of course you have already published the appointment of Charles F. W. Glauco, of Pa., as consul to Stettin, and John Endlich, consul to Basle.

If rumor be true, Pennsylvania is again to have the mission to London, and Mr. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Glancy Jones, will have the appointment, vice Dallas, about to resign.

The agricultural society's medal, which is to be presented to Mr. Lovering for his experiments in sugar refining, is not yet received from the medalist. It is of silver, and nearly four inches in diameter.

On the face is the beneficent goddess Ceres, with her lap full of fruit, and holding in one hand a wreath, in the other a sickle. Around the rim is the name of the society, within a wreath of laurel. The reverse is ornamented with a border of sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, corn, and wheat, within which is the name of the person to whom the medal is awarded.

Ex-President Wilder's valedictory address to the society is about to be published, and will contain an engraving of the medal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1858.

Dispatches received by the last mail from New Granada state that there is no prospect of the ratification of the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and that republic. They seem determined to make no restitution for the losses of our citizens, and are equally opposed to letting the United States have the island in the Bay of Panama.

Unless they come to a decision pretty shortly, our Government will send a naval force there to bring them to terms. The administration is determined to take prompt action in this matter, and dispatches to that effect will go out in next mail.

I am credibly informed that General Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each, issued in his (General Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands. A large number of said bonds are now in this city for disposition. Upon them Walker has and continues to raise funds to carry on his expedition. Large quantities of these bonds are held by persons residing in Mobile, Montgomery, and New Orleans, which accounts for the indignation manifested in these cities.

Dr. Banks, recently appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil, has resigned.

The Interior Department has received all the census returns of Minnesota with the exception of six districts. She has about one hundred and fifty-five thousand inhabitants, and will be entitled, under the apportionment, to only one member of Congress—at least so the Senate and House Territorial Committees will, I understand, decide. The three representatives cannot be admitted, therefore a new election will be ordered.

[From this morning's Journal.]

XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

Senate.—Mr. Hale resumed his remarks from Monday, and commented on two of the positions taken by the Supreme Court on the celebrated Dred Scott case.

First.—The court affirm

EVENING BULLETIN.
 THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1858.

THE MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTES.—The announcement of the marriage of Lola Montes, Countess of Landsfeldt, in Paris, has excited some inquiry as to who is the lucky bridegroom—the general feeling being that he is entitled to the same generous sympathy that was extended to the man who bought the elephant. The Prince Shulkoski is a Polish nobleman, having two large estates—the dukedoms of Bieler and Blietz, in Austrian-Silesia—the incomes from which are very large. Years since Lola Montes, when mistress of the King of Bavaria (who gave her the title of Countess which she bears), introduced in Bavaria the Code Napoleon, and it became the fixed law of the kingdom. Prince Shulkoski, acting upon the movement in Bavaria, also introduced it in Silesia, and had justice administered in accordance with its prescriptions. As trial by jury was one of the innovations made, the Austrian Government suspected that the Prince was tainted with Republicanism, and, thinking to take time by the forelock, he was told that he might absent himself from the Austrian dominions two years, and reflect during the time upon the waywardness of the human mind, and the expediency of allowing individual thoughts to question the righteousness of the present. Each year, however, he has been permitted to return to his estates for a month, to collect rentals and transact his general business. The ten years will expire soon. He has passed most of his time during his exile in this country. Lola is a passenger in the steamship America, under the name of Mrs. Heald.

At Madison, Ind., on Tuesday, two strangers attempted to put into circulation bills of the Huntington County Bank, a free bank which has been wound up and redeemed the most of its circulating notes. The bills were impressions off the genuine plate of the bank, and if they were issued by any of the auditors of State they were not registered. The registering and countersigning were done so awkwardly that suspicion was aroused, and during the examination the men who offered the notes "broke and run." After an exciting race, they were captured, and on the line of the road several hundred dollars of the notes were picked up.

Mr. David Paul Brown's argument in the case of Thomas W. Smith, tried and acquitted in Philadelphia for the murder of Richard Carter, is spoken of as a great effort. In his speech he alluded to a fact in the testimony which had escaped the attention of all the other counsel in the case, and, as it is a very important one, we give it as reported in the Philadelphia papers:

Mr. Brown said the prosecution would hardly choose to remember a fact which had been brought out, not by the will, but by the blundering of the prosecution. It was the very important fact that the prisoner said to a police officer, when he was being conveyed to prison: "And he (Carter) said he was going to kill my sister." That must have been the provocation which fired the magazine. Do our friends on the other side remember this? Do the jury remember this?

Here District Attorney Mann (interrupting) said: I do not remember any such evidence. There was no such evidence given that I remember.

Quite a sensation ensued in the court-room; the attorneys rustled the pages of their notes and even the judges looked over their notes. The spectators, all jammed together, relieved themselves by a change of position.

Mr. Brown went on. Why it is in the evidence of one of the Commonwealth's own witnesses! Lieutenant—
 Mr. Thayer, interposing—Dickhart?
 Mr. Brown—Yes, Lieut. Dickhart, who conveyed the defendant to prison.
 Mr. Loughead—Yes, it's in the evidence.
 Mr. Thayer—You admit it, do you?
 Mr. Mann—Yes, sir—it's here.
 Mr. Brown then resumed the thread of his remarks.

Mr. Brown spoke of the conduct of Smith, feeling like Cain, and wandering about seeking death every where to take the brand from off his forehead. He grows worse and worse and he gives himself up to this horrible thought; he goes to Virginia and North-east, and we have shown his wild conduct while there. He returns about October, and reaches the city on the 4th day of November, and we find him at Murphy & Davis's, and we prove his exact position and insanity; and on that fatal day he presents himself at the St. Lawrence Hotel with weapons which he always carried with him; he takes a seat on the sofa and talks to Carter, when Carter said, "I intend to go and see your sister;" this Smith told the officer who took him to prison. These words were the match by which the magazine was exploded; suddenly Carter springs up and receives the ball of Smith, whose eyes glow luridly, and he says I will not give myself up to any other than an officer. He was then a monomaniac, a crazy man.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—Lucy Stone's Battle with the Tax-Collector—Her Manifesto. Our readers are aware that Lucy Stone—Mr. Blackwell's better half—has refused to pay her taxes, at Orange, N. J., where she is residing with her husband, and that her property has been levied on by the tax-collector. In Lucy's protest to the tax-collector, which follows, it will be seen that she ignores the name of her husband, and issues the manifesto on her own hook:

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18, 1857.
 MR. MANDVILLE—Sir: Inclosed I return my tax bill, without paying it.
 My reason for doing so is that women suffer taxation, and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one half of the adult population, but contrary to our theory of government.
 For years some women have been paying their taxes under protest, but still taxes are imposed, and representation is not granted.
 The only course now left us is to refuse to pay the tax. We know well what the immediate result of this refusal must be.
 But we believe that, when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of government and its practice, in this particular, they cannot fail to see the mistake they now make, by imposing taxes on women, while they refuse them the right of suffrage, and that the sense of justice which is in all good men will lead them to correct it. Then we shall cheerfully pay our taxes; not till then. Respectfully,
 LUCY STONE.

An editor out West (Eddyville Commercial) gives the following account of his compositors:

There is Willie—only 14 years of age—and small at that—at his stand deciphering the manuscript, and putting it into type. Willie is equal to the best hand that has ever been in the office, being both a speedy and accurate compositor, and is besides posted generally, as to the news and business conducted with the paper.
 And there is Harriet, as neat as a new pin, busily engaged over a telegraphic dispatch, occupying an other stand, on a high stool to make her high enough—she is 10 years of age. Near her is her little sister Ettie, who is two years younger, puzzled over some hard word, which Willie explains to her satisfaction, and she goes ahead with new alacrity.
 In the corner, on a very high stool, is little Fred setting up the latest news from Kansas, proud of the dignity of his profession. He is but six years of age.

The Greatest Failure Yet.—A contemporary considers the present winter the most decided failure recently recorded. There has been no winter yet but in name.

FROM THE ARMY OF UTAH.—The New York Tribune has correspondence from the army of Utah to the 30th of November, which, though not so late by one day as our imperfect advice, is later than we have yet had in detail. We cannot take the information thus given. Major Joseph Taylor, the Mormon prisoner, held under a writ for high treason, had escaped from the four sentinels who had him in charge. William Stowell, Taylor's adjutant, and also a prisoner, had been served with a writ for the same offence of high treason. Dr. Hickman, another Mormon prisoner, had been released as an equivalent, it is supposed, for the Mormons having released Mrs. Mogo and Mrs. Jones.

Five of the Utah Indians, who accompanied Dr. Hurt, the Indian agent, to Colonel Johnston's camp, had elected to remain with the army during the winter, and had already made themselves useful by driving up oxen and mules which had straggled from the line of march. The other companions of Dr. Hurt had been rewarded with silver presents. The arrival of the command at Fort Bridger has been previously reported. Nothing remained on the site but the stone walls. It was believed that there were large stores of provisions in the neighborhood, principally of wheat and potatoes, the Mormons being known to have raised 4,000 bushels of the latter near the Fort. Some hills were found nudged. Fort Supply was reported also to have been burned, with all the buildings in the Mormon settlements around it. Preparations were being rapidly made for a depot of supplies at Fort Bridger. A second camp has been established within a few hundred feet of the Fort. Gov. Cummings was with Col. Cook, encamped upon Black's Fork, three or four miles east from Fort Bridger. A squadron of dragoons under Lieut. Tyler had been dispatched to bring up everything left on the roads by the various divisions of the army. The correspondent of the Tribune says: "On the evening of the 18th (November) three Indians reached our camp, one of whom, Ben Simons, a Delaware, was in Salt Lake City eleven days ago. The other two are a Cherokee and a Snake, the latter the son of a chief called Little Soldier. Simons left his tribe twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, and has passed most of his life among the Rocky Mountains. Among his anecdotes, those which are revived from his reminiscence of service in the famous Delaware body-guard of Col. Fremont are not the least interesting. He now owns a log cabin on the Weber river, and traps, and raises stock. It has been his custom for many years past to visit the Snake tribe to trade for furs during the winter. This autumn, Brigham Young, being aware of this custom, sent for him, and after some talk gave him a permit, signed by himself as 'Governor of Utah Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,' and dated November 2, authorizing him to visit Waushakee's village near the Wind River Mountains, and return at pleasure. He told him that he must not have intercourse with the United States army, but must, on the contrary, use every endeavor to stir the Snakes to hostilities against it. The fidelity with which Simons has obeyed the injunction is exhibited by the fact that he is now present in our camp. Chauncey W. West, the Mormon Bishop of Ogden City, who signs himself 'Colonel of the Weber Military District,' furnished him with another paper in which he states that he was satisfied that 'Simons is friendly to our people,' and enjoined all Mormons to refrain from doing injury to his person, or pillaging his property. Ben carries both these documents carefully rolled up in a rag. He tells us that the male population of Salt Lake City is almost all under arms, and is drawn out upon the road between Emigration Canon and Yellow creek. Bishop or rather Col. West informed him that the force posted in and about Echo Canon is 8,000 strong. His own observations have satisfied him that this is not an under-estimate. On the northern side of the canon the bluffs are almost perpendicular and several hundred feet in height; but on the southern side they are lower, and the Mormons have thrown up earthworks along the line. They have also dug ditches through the canon, and have so arranged an old beaver dam on the Weber river that they can divert the course of the stream into these ditches and submerge the roads for miles.

At the eastern end of the Canon they have also built fortifications of earth, stone, and wood. Among the persons whom Ben has noticed within ten days, in the neighborhood of these works, was Major Jos. Taylor, the same individual who escaped from our guard on the evening of Nov. 6. With regard to the quantity of snow which has fallen upon this date on the Wahsach range, he says (measuring the depth on his boot) that it averages at least one foot on the Eastern slopes and on the Big Mountain about one foot and a half. On the Western slopes there is not so much snow, and in some places, even on the line of the main road, the grass is accessible and abundant.
 It seems probable that Congress will soon have before it numerous petitions for compensation for losses suffered by settlers at the hands of the Mormons. The army went into winter quarters at Camp Scott on the 25th of November. It is on a narrow valley of Black's Fork, sheltered by high bluffs, which rise abruptly on each side of the bottom, at the distance of six or seven hundred yards from the channel of the stream. The banks of the Fork are lined with willow brush and cottonwood trees, blasted in one or two places by attempts which were made by the Mormons to burn them. The position of Fort Bridger, to deprive the troops of fuel as well as of grass. The trees and brush were fortunately too green to burn. The water of the Fork is said to be clear and pure. The correspondent adds: "The civil officers of the Territory have founded a Gentle city in a nook in the wood above the camp of the 10th Infantry, and by the talk about 'twenty feet front,' and 'corner lots,' a passer by might almost imagine himself in Kansas. The Governor occupies a scollion in the eastern line of the wood, on which he has planted his tents and unloaded his war goods. Next comes the Chief Justice, who has excavated a quadrangle, fourteen feet square, and built a rough log hut over the hole. His establishment is more complete than that of the Indian Agent, which is progressing on a similar plan, but larger scale. The half dozen Utes who are at work on it handle the shovel and pick-axe with more dexterity than I had believed that Indians could acquire. The marshal, and a son of the surveyor general, with Mr. Mogo, the deputy surveyor, are building a cabin which will surpass in size any other in the row, except the projected court-house."

On the 26th of November, Almerion Grow, a Mormon prisoner, was released and made the bearer of a letter from Governor Cummings to Brigham Young.
 For some time past small flags made of tin and tastefully painted, have been flying from the tops of many of our city omnibuses. They bear such inscriptions as "Swan & Co., Augusta, Ga.," or "Now is your time, S. & Co., \$500,000 highest prize." Though readily interpreted as lottery advertisements, nothing has ever been done to abate the nuisance, or to punish the offenders. The Mayor, until now, Mayor Tiemann takes the matter in hand, and notifies Superintendent Tallmadge to see that the unlawful placards are taken down, and to make a prompt arrest of all stage proprietors and drivers who refuse to comply. The Mayor has likewise called the attention of the District Attorney to the complaints that have been made by several merchants that they are constantly pestered with circulars from these Georgia lottery dealers, and directed him to endeavor to intercept some of the letters containing lottery tickets, with a view to a prosecution of the offenders.—New York Express.

A Female Horse Thief.—A woman in man's attire committed suicide by poisoning herself, at McKay's Hotel, St. Mary's, Canada, on Tuesday evening. She had been arrested for horse-stealing, and was seen to put a handkerchief to her face, it was thought, to hide her emotion, but really for the purpose of swallowing a portion of strychnine and chloroform which she had prepared. She was instantly seized with spasms, and soon expired. Her name was Margaret Cook, and she is said to have been respectably connected in the town of Woodstock, Canada.

An exchange recommends the following as an infallible cure for intoxication: "Whenever a person is in a stupid and insensible state, from the abuse of intoxicating drinks, lay him on his right side, elevate his left arm, and pour cold water down it slowly. Before a common pitcher full can be emptied, the man will walk, perfectly sober."

The Egyptian Torch-Light, a Democratic paper published at Mt. Vernon in this State, has for its motto: "Egyptian darkness and Jackson Democracy—one and inseparable."
 Mound City (Ill.) Exportum.

(From the New Orleans Picayune of Jan. 11.)
 REVOLUTIONARY COMMOION IN MEXICO.—The steamer Tennessee again brings to us important and exciting news from the Mexican Republic. The recent revolutionary proceedings at the capital have been most unfavorably received in many parts of the interior. A large number of States have declared violently against the new order of things. Even some of the principal towns, and amongst them Vera Cruz, which at first pronounced in favor of it, have since repudiated it. A formidable military coalition is already organizing against it; troops are in motion in many parts of the Republic, and a civil war, or another change in the Executive power, seems to be imminent.
 The first voice from the country was a manifesto from the State of Guanajuato, protesting most vehemently against the usurpation at the capital. This manifesto was followed by others and similar ones from the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion. As this list is a most important one, we give its substance, premising that it was preceded by a proclamation from Gen. Inglesias, of the Federal garrison, declaring civil war imminent and calling upon the troops to maintain themselves faithful and loyal.
 "Whereas, the object which prompted us to give in our adhesion at first to the Plan of Tacubaya—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—has not been attained, inasmuch as a number of the States repudiate this plan, and even a portion of our own people have raised their voices for the reestablishment of constitutional order;
 "Whereas, under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained;
 "Whereas, even if the constitution of 1857 should meet with resistance, it can nevertheless be made, by adaptation to circumstances, to serve as the bond of the Union;
 "Whereas, the dangers which threaten the Republic, according to our last European advice, imperatively demand that the union of the States be preserved, and that all Mexicans in common sacrifices upon the altar of the country, &c.;
 "Therefore be it resolved, The State of Vera Cruz does not recognize any other centre of the Federal Union than that designated by the constitution of the present year."
 This manifesto was signed by all the principal officers of the State, of the Federal garrison, and the National Guards, and, if we may judge from the papers before us, to the general satisfaction of the people.
 Meanwhile appears the manifesto of Gen. Parodi, who signs himself "General-in-Chief of the Federal army;" but who is styled among the opposition papers "General-in-Chief of those States which have repudiated the usurpation of the Federal Government." It is addressed to the Congress and the Legislatures of the several States to repudiate the revolutionary Government of Comofort, and resist to the last the usurpation at the capital.
 At the time this manifesto was issued the action of the State of Vera Cruz, and others who first recognized the dictatorship, was not known. How far the opposition have responded to it we have no means of judging. It would seem, however, that the States which formerly stood by daily growing more so. A despatch to Vera Cruz the morning of the 7th states that the garrison at Perote had also followed the example of the former city.
 Affairs at the Capital.—Meanwhile affairs at the capital make no very flattering promises for the future. The Vera Cruz Progresso of the 7th says: "According to private letters before us the state of things at the capital of the Republic is the saddest that could be imagined. After a thousand changes of men, characteristic of his vacillating nature, it would appear that Senor Comofort has at last determined to take up arms against those States which repudiate the plan of Tacubaya, seconded as yet only when the Federal arms have proved superior to the people. He has, indeed, actually entered upon the infamous work of levying an army from the rabble of the streets of Mexico and the people of the surrounding neighborhood, over whom he exercises a special jurisdiction. The unfortunate revolution has alienated from Senor Comofort the few true liberals that have hitherto stood by his side, and left him entirely in the hands of the 'conservatives' who offer him their alliance on condition he will re-establish the theocracy, and of his Minister, D. Manuel Payno, who seeks to replenish the treasury by the sale of the credit of the nation at the rate of five hundred dollars for ten.
 "As a natural consequence, Senor Comofort could not, if he tried, find honorable men who would be willing to go into his Cabinet. Even his Council of State, the anomalous body composed of the most distinguished satellites of the retrograde faction, has dissolved. There remains, then, of the plan of Tacubaya, in the capital, but the element of reaction which entered into its composition; and Senor Comofort, himself, the obedient instrument of the 'retrogrades,' who only await the favorable moment to get rid of him and declare for their ancient chief-tain, the exile of Turlaco (Santa Anna)."
 Elsewhere the Progresso of the same date says it would not be surprised at any moment to hear of another usurpation. The people are ripe for the revolt, while the leaders who co-operated with Comofort in the coup d'etat are themselves beginning to lose patience with his vacillating course.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Latest news from the South announce the death of the famous Gen. Alvarez, the leader of the revolution of Ayutla, and the first choice for President. The report, however, seems not to have been generally credited.
 The Extraordinary estimates the value of American claims against the Mexican Government at \$20,000,000.
 New outrages by a band of one hundred and fifty robbers are reported from Cuernavaca.
 HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Men Boiled in Liquid Iron.—A French exchange has the following: From Cherbourg, we learn the details of a frightful accident. In the naval workshops of that town there is a foundry for the manufacture of heavy cast iron castings. An immense crucible is over the furnace, and when the metal is in a state of fusion, the crucible is removed from it by means of machinery, and the flowing ore poured into moulds which are formed in the sand. It happened that some twenty workmen were engaged in the operation of casting, when suddenly the screw which held the handle of the pot gave way, and in a moment the liquid metal flooded the workshop like the lava from a volcano. The workmen were overwhelmed by the flaming torrent, and their feet and legs literally burnt to ashes. Some of the men were more fortunate than their fellows, and escaped by climbing upon the beams which supported the roof, where, safe themselves, they beheld the fearful race between their comrades and the molten iron, which overtook the wretches, shriveling up their limbs with its fiery touch.

NINETEEN MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD—DEATH.—We learn from the Albany Times that Mrs. Hays, of the town of Day, Saratoga county, N. Y., whose case we detailed some time since, and who had lived nineteen months without food or drink, died a week or two ago. She remained insensible for fifteen months of the period, and up to a few days of her death when she seemed to revive, and spoke occasionally. After her death her body was opened, and a snake five feet long and half an inch in diameter was taken from the stomach! It was alive when removed, but died soon after. The case is a very remarkable one, and it is to be regretted that it was not subjected to scientific examination.

The Robertson Trial at Rochester, N. Y.—The trial of John B. Robertson, indicted for conspiracy to murder his wife, presents some serious features. Mr. R. was a highly respectable citizen, but is charged by young Dr. Beigler, son of the notorious abortionist now in the State prison, with endeavoring to procure him (young Beigler) to murder M. Robertson, saying that "she was his hell on earth." Mrs. R. and all her friends testify that she lived happily with her husband. It is also shown that the Beiglers owed Robertson \$2,250, and it is thought that by convincing him they hoped to evade payment. The prosecution are trying to prove that Robertson wanted young Beigler to give his (R.'s) wife medicines that would act as slow poison, and while giving their affect the appearance of disease, would eventually kill her. They also allege that Robertson wanted to marry another woman, and that he told young Beigler so. R.'s friends say he is the victim of a conspiracy, which is likely enough.

For Rent, The STORE now occupied by Pullinger & Brown, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Possession given on 1st February. Inquire at 120 N. 3d St. NEEDHAM'S MARBLE WORKS.
 MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY. 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of
 MILLINERY GOODS, Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collifiers, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. n24 d&bt Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

Family Sewing Machines. 101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, LOUISVILLE, KY. WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being able on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side. It is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. June 2d d&bt A. SUMNER & CO.

ICTURES. 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. HARRIS'S GALLERY. feb 12 d&bt may 28 bly
 NOTICE. The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Shoe Case Factory, No. 314 Third street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at a reasonable suit the times. JNO. H. HOWE.
 New Books! New Books! MEMOIRS of General, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus. Memoirs of Bethany, and Foot-steps of St. Paul. \$1. Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C. Eyle. Matthew and Mark now ready. Each \$1. London Lectures to Young Men for 1857. \$1. Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. R. Tweedie, of Edinburgh. 75c. Our Task for 1858. \$1. Livestock's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$2. The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1.25. The Gravel of the World, by Henry Kober. \$1.25. Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$1.25. Lena Lodie, by a Lady of Kentucky. 25c. Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton, D. D. London. 75c. The Secret of Holiness, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c. White Lies, by Clara Reade. \$1.25. Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. \$1. A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture. Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, 320 1/2 d&bt Third st. near Market.
 A CARD. We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MACHINE CHRONOMETER placed in our store, and which is now ready. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London, French, and Swiss chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping. To our warehouse department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the London or Swiss makers. In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted nearly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch imperfectly performs well afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally. JNO. KITTS & CO.
 FEBRUARY. HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. near Market.
 Taylor's Bon Ton. TAYLOR'S BOOK OF PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK for January, 1858. New supply. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. near Market.
 Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction. Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome wraps will be retained THREE DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value. j16 d&bt
 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at about one-half their value at HAYES & CRAIG'S. j16 d&bt
 CLOSING SALE. OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE. GREAT BARGAINS. In accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revolution which has overspread the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to PURCHASE FOR CASH, the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons. To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this
 OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS is seldom if ever equalled. Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends
 "A Happy New Year" and a speedy return of prosperity. MARTIN & PENTON, j16 d&bt 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.
 THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR winter now in use are those Casimere Hats made by HAYES & CRAIG. j16 d&bt
 MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suitable to the season, are now selling very cheap at HAYES & CRAIG'S. j16 d&bt
 THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers. HAYES & CRAIG. j16 d&bt
 SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE.—We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Mole-skin Dress Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equaled in the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. j16 d&bt
 GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business purposes, in great variety, at PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st. j16 d&bt
 MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash by PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. j16 d&bt
 LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST for cash are to be had of PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. j16 d&bt

The Marion Rides will have a dress parade today.
 The late high sheriff of Allegheny has given us the following:
 I was afflicted with debility of the digestive organs, amounting to a severe attack of dyspepsia, which had reduced my flesh considerably. My wife was also afflicted under the same circumstances and with the same disease. Having used your medicine, called Berthia's Holland Bitters, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value. JOHN FORSTH. PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, 1857.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinos, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid enaburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par. G. B. TABB, j11 j&b Corner Fourth and Market streets.

MR. CASSEDAY'S LECTURE.—Very many of our readers will be glad to see from the subjoined correspondence that Mr. Ben. Casseday's fine lecture, An Evening with the Poets, is to be repeated at Mozart Hall on Friday evening:
 LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14, 1858.

Ben Casseday, Esq.: DEAR SIR: All who were present at your last lecture were highly gratified with the effort, and many who were not present have expressed their desire to enjoy the pleasure of attending "An Evening with the Poets" under your guidance. We, the undersigned, therefore respectfully request that you will oblige us with a repetition of that lecture, and hope you will find it convenient to name an early day for that purpose. H. H. Newcomb, Chas. Thelen, Dr. C. E. Ewing, Robert R. Hopkins, Wm. F. Smith, Abraham Hite, Dr. N. H. Marshall, C. W. Logan.
 LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18, 1858.
 Messrs. H. D. Newcomb, W. F. Smith, and others: GENTLEMEN: Your very flattering request has been received, and in reply I have to thank you for the good opinion you are pleased to express of my endeavor. It would be impossible to refuse so kind an invitation from so respectable a source. I shall, therefore, be happy to comply with your request on Friday evening next (the 22d), at Mozart Hall. With many thanks, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, BEN CASSEDAY.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK AND HARPER'S MONTHLY for February just received and for sale at CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j16 b
 COVERS SUITABLE TO BIND HARPER'S WEEKLY can be had at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. j16 b
 DIARIES for 1858 of different kinds, Pocket Memorandums, Wallets, Bank-books, &c., at CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j16 b
 London Illustrated News Almanac for 1858. WITH beautiful colored illustrations emblematical of each month in the year, besides containing a vast deal of useful information, price 1s. 6d. for sale at CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j16 b

New Books. STORIES and Legends of Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 75c. Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c. White Lies, a Novel, by Clara Reade. \$1.25. The Consul, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Maitland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1. Parlor Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion. \$1.25. Hand-Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Youmans, author of "The Glass Book of Chemistry." \$1.25. The Cavalier and the Quaker, by C. H. W. Smith, Esq. English Prisoners and their Treasures in Women, Children, Slaves, and Jewels. By Chas. Dickens. 25c. Cheap Publications. A large supply fresh from the publisher. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j16 b

Le Bon Ton for January. TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for January just received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market. j11 j&b
 Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c. A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and, having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we will offer special inducements to purchasers. We solicit a call from the public generally. C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky. j11 j&b

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls. WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which will sell at bargain. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j11 j&b
 GREAT BARGAINS IN Dry Goods. ROBES, BAY ALPES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVETS, and EMBROIDERIES at COST, and COTTONS, LINENS, HOSE, GLOVES, REIDONS, FLANNELS, STAPLES, DOMESTICS, at Reduced Prices. MARTIN & PENTON'S, 98 Fourth st. j16 b

No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections." HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY business a specialty for several years past, I have constantly on hand every variety of Fables and fine Glasses in use, with extremes of 1 inch to 7 1/2 inches focus, for the presbyopic or myopic eye. I have the genuine Periscopic or convex-concave Fables, also the double concave and convex (notwithstanding the rain assertion to the contrary). All purchasers are requested to return if not suited. j4 d&bt M. C. RANNEY, 458 Main st.
 PULPIT SPECTACLES. A large assortment just received. A pair of each will be pleased to present to any preacher requiring their use. j1 j&b JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.
 We have studied this branch of our business closely for a number of years and know of no better aid to the sight than the above. J. K. & CO.

THE NEW YEAR. I will sell my stock of FANCY GOODS AT COST FOR CASH. Until the 10th of January, 1858. Persons wanting presents for New Year day are requested to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money. W. W. TALBOT, 431 1/2 d&bt 98 Fourth street.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. We have still a good assortment of LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, which we will sell at LESS THAN COST FOR CASH. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. j16 d&bt
 BOYS' HATS and CAPS, beautiful styles, for sale at reduced prices, at PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. j16 d&bt

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Magazines published in this or the old country for
1893. ds j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.